

# ANTI-SLAVERY REPORTER.

UNDER THE SANCTION OF

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

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### CHINESE COOLIES IN CUBA.

IN our last issue we devoted no small portion of our space to the proceedings of the Society on behalf of the enslaved Africans in Cuba; not, however, more than the importance of the subject demanded, inasmuch as, with the cessation of the Civil War, the critical time has arrived when Spain is deprived of her last excuse for further delay in fulfilling her treaty obligations by the emancipation of the slaves in Cuba.

We then commented on that strange assertion made by the Marquis of Salisbury, in reply to Earl Granville, that "*this is a matter entirely of internal regulation, and that but for the promises they have volunteered, we have no right to mention the subject.*" We should not again advert to this subject were it not

that we find, to our great surprise, that there are other statesmen who ought to be better informed who share to some extent the same illusion. It is, therefore, of no little importance at the present juncture that language such as that we have quoted coming from the Foreign Office is as unusual as it is untrue. The very opposite of this was held alike by the late Lord Derby, by Earl Russell, and Lord Palmerston. In proof of the view held by the last-named statesmen we need only quote the following despatch:—

*Extracts from a Despatch of Lord Palmerston to Mr. Aston, British Envoy at the Court of Madrid, dated, Foreign Office, March 6th, 1841:—*

"Let the Spanish Government take effectual measures for restoring all the Colonial British subjects who have been kidnapped,

and who are detained in slavery in Cuba, in violation of the law of nations.

"And, finally, let the Spanish Government take steps for restoring to freedom all those negroes who have been introduced into Cuba as slaves, in violation of the laws of Spain, and who, therefore, not being the legal property of any man are, *ipso facto*, free by the law of the country itself."

And this, as we pointed out in our last, would now comprise almost every negro in Cuba.

With these remarks we have now to leave for the present the case of the enslaved Africans in Cuba, to lay before our readers that of the scarcely less enslaved Chinese, who, to the number of about 130,000 or 140,000, were imported into that Island. And this we have to do at the greater length at this time, inasmuch as reasons have heretofore existed which rendered it inexpedient to publish the representations which the Committee have made to the Chinese Government on the subject.

After a perusal of the report of the late deputation to the Chinese Ambassador, embodying as it does a summary of the Society's previous representations to the Embassy, we believe that our friends will share with us our feelings of satisfaction that China has now her permanent diplomatic representatives in England and at the principal capitals of Europe. We cannot but anticipate that these will largely conduce to the future peaceful relations of England with the people of that vast Empire, and the means of preventing in the future much of the injustice and outrage to which they have been subjected.

#### CHINESE COOLIES IN CUBA.

A DEPUTATION from the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, accompanied by Members of Parliament and other gentlemen interested in the subject, waited yesterday afternoon upon the Marquis

Tseng (the newly-appointed Chinese Ambassador in England), at 45, Portland Place, to represent to his Excellency the deplorable condition of the Chinese coolies in Cuba.

There were present Mr. Henry Richard, M.P., Sir. G. Campbell, K.C.S.I., M.P., Mr. G. Errington, M.P., Mr. T. Blake, M.P., Mr. D. M'Laren, M.P., Mr. C. H. Hopwood, M.P., Q.C., Mr. M. J. Stewart, M.P., Mr. J. L. Ohlson (secretary of the West India Committee), Rev. G. Piercy (Canton), Rev. F. S. Turner, B.A., Mr. F. W. Chesson, Mr. C. H. Allen, Dr. Humphrey Sandwith, C.B., Mr. J. Crawford (formerly Acting Consul-General in Cuba), Mr. J. G. Alexander, LL.B., Mr. H. A. Bovell, LL.B., Mr. J. Henderson, and Mr. E. Sturge. Letters expressing regret at their inability to attend were received from Sir C. W. Dilke, Bart., M.P., Mr. G. Palmer, M.P., and Mr. W. H. James, M.P.

The following Memorial was presented to His Excellency:—

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE MARQUIS TSENG,  
ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTER  
PLENIPOTENTIARY FROM THE  
EMPEROR OF CHINA TO THE COURT  
OF ST. JAMES.

The Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society beg to present to His Excellency the Marquis Tseng, a short summary of what has passed between themselves and his predecessor in office, His Excellency Quo Ta Jen, on the subject of the unhappy condition of the Chinese coolies in Cuba.

They are the more impelled to renew these representations to the Chinese Government at this time, inasmuch as J. V. Crawford, Esq., late Her Majesty's Acting Consul-General in Cuba, who has just visited that Island, and can report on their wretched condition at this present time; and His Excellency Chen Lan Pin, who was formerly Chinese Commissioner to Cuba, are now able to be present, and can give their advice as to the best course that can now be taken by the Chinese Government for the rescue, if that be possible, of these oppressed people, and for preventing all future emigration from China to Cuba, till such outrages and injustice are no longer possible.

To this end the Committee cannot do better than commend to your Excellency

the suggestions we now place in your hands, which are in substance the same as were submitted to your predecessor, but have now been revised and confirmed under that recent and personal knowledge of the condition of the coolies acquired by Mr. Crawford during his late visit to Cuba.

The Committee are most anxious that your Excellency should now reinforce the representations of your predecessor in moving your Government to act upon these suggestions, and thereby to minimise as far as possible the evils which are certain to be inflicted on the Chinese who emigrate under this Treaty.

At the same time they feel bound to impress upon your Excellency that as long as negro slavery exists in Cuba neither safety nor liberty can be secured to Chinese immigrants, and the Committee trust that until it is abolished the Chinese Government will avail itself of every power which the provisions of the Treaty afford of discouraging any further emigration of its people to that island.

Signed, on behalf of the Committee,

JOSEPH COOPER, } Hon.

EDMUND STURGE, } Secs.

27, New Broad Street, April 30th, 1879.

The following is the summary referred to, of the representations made to His Excellency's predecessor:—

#### CONVENTION WITH SPAIN FOR RENEWING THE COOLIE TRADE TO CUBA.

It was in 1876, when J. V. Crawford, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Acting Consul-General at Havana, retired from Cuba, that the Chinese coolies who had been imported into that Island, entreated that gentleman to convey to the Emperor of China a petition, setting forth the miserable condition of slavery to which they were reduced.

This petition was presented by Mr. Crawford to His Excellency, Kuo Ta Jen, the Ambassador of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of China at the Court of St. James, in September, 1877. He was accompanied by members of the Council of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, and by other gentlemen of experience and knowledge of the subject. In the interview with His Excellency Mr. Crawford fully confirmed the truth of the statements in the petition from his own knowledge of

the great sufferings which the Chinese had endured in Cuba; whereupon His Excellency inquired what could be done to rescue them. To this it was replied that it would be very difficult, if not impossible, to secure liberty for those who were already there, but that his Government should forbid all further shipment of coolies to Cuba, until the state of the Island was entirely changed.

It was known that the Spanish Government were then engaged in endeavouring to obtain from China a treaty, permitting a renewal of the exportation of coolies to Cuba, but it was only in July last that a copy of such treaty came into the hands of the Anti-Slavery Society. On the 19th of August a deputation from that Society again waited on the Ambassador, in the hope that there was then time for His Excellency to move his Government to refrain from the ratification of the Treaty. They were, as before accompanied by other gentlemen of experience and influence, when they presented the following Memorial to His Excellency. [For copy of this Memorial see "*Anti-Slavery Reporter*," August, 1878.]

The deputation were then informed by His Excellency, that he feared that the Treaty had already been ratified, the time for its ratification having just then expired; but that he should be glad to have placed in his hands any suggestions which might guide his Government in enabling their subjects to escape the evil consequences which the Treaty might produce. This was promised should be furnished to His Excellency; which was done as soon as the Society were able to avail themselves of the assistance of Mr. Crawford, whose long residence in Cuba had given him a perfect knowledge of the condition of the Chinese coolies, and of their treatment by the Spaniards.

On the 23rd of November, having availed themselves of Mr. Crawford's advice and assistance, the Committee again waited upon His Excellency, accompanied by an influential body of gentlemen, who were interested in the subject, when they presented to him the following suggestions made by Mr. Crawford, after an examination of various clauses of the Convention which it would be needful to adopt, or otherwise these clauses would be used for depriving the coolies of all protection from



the law, and for reducing them virtually to slavery.

It was stated to His Excellency that, on the assurance that the Chinese Government were prepared to act upon those suggestions, the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society would use such influence as it possessed to move not only their own Government, but those of France, Germany, Russia, and the United States, to instruct their diplomatic and consular representatives in China to afford to the executive authorities in the Chinese ports their full moral support in carrying them into effect.

#### SUGGESTIONS ON THE HISPANO-CHINESE COOLIE CONVENTION.

In order to obviate the fatal evils which will result from this convention in its present form, it will be needful for the Chinese Government:

1st. To give notice at once to Spain that the Convention must be modified.

2nd. To require an immediate explanation of the term "*Foreigners in the same category*;" the Chinese Government objecting to their subjects being placed on a par with Bozals or African slaves.

3rd. To require that all existing regulations in regard to Chinese subjects in Cuba be revoked; and that Chinese subjects be placed on an equality with those of Germany, that is, those of the most favoured nation.

4th. To instruct the Taotais, and other Chinese authorities, *not* to grant any passport, until the intending emigrants appear before them, and are made fully aware of the fate awaiting them in Cuba, &c.

5th. To insist that the terms upon which the Chinese emigrants embark are to be explicitly declared, and that the conditions of the contract to be imposed upon them in Cuba must be agreed on between the two Governments.

6th. That the right of the Chinese Consuls in Cuba to intervene in all such contracts must be conceded by Spain; and that all contracts entered into without such consular intervention shall be null and void.

7th. That the Chinese emigrants shall be declared to be under the immediate protection of their own Consuls and the Captain-General, and free of all control by the "Board of Colonisation," or any other similar body.

8th. That the Chinese emigrants may appeal for protection to any Foreign Consul, in the absence or disqualification of their own Consul.

9th. The Convention stipulates that *only free emigration of persons emigrating at their own expense is permitted*. It is therefore important to instruct the authorities at the Treaty ports *not* to permit the opening of any barracoons for the collection of coolies; nor to suffer Chinese crimps to purchase them under the pretence of advancing them their passage money.

10th. That the authorities at the Ports be also instructed during the time a ship is receiving coolies on board, to the time of her sailing, to make a daily visit to the ship, and to ascertain whether any of the coolies have come on board, or are remaining under any kind of duress or deception, and where such is found to be the case to enable them to return ashore.

Mr. STURGE (after introducing the Deputation) said—You have now before you, with the Address which we present to your Excellency to-day, a short recapitulation of those representations that were made to your predecessor, and I have only to remark that it is of very great importance at this time, both to China and to the colonies in the western world, that the emigration of her people should be placed once for all on a satisfactory basis; placed on a free and independent footing, there are many of the British and Indian colonists who would welcome a large immigration.

His Excellency Chen Lan Pin, after visiting Madrid is, I understand, accredited as Envoy to Peru. Although the treatment of the Chinese in that country is not so universally wretched as in Cuba, they are nevertheless subject to much cruelty and oppression, in proof of which I will leave with you a copy of a despatch of the American Consul at Lima on this subject. Mr. Crawford will now give to your Excellency such information as he possesses on the matters we have laid before you.

(Dr. Macartney then interpreted Mr. Sturge's remarks.)

Dr MACARTNEY: Mr. Crawford.

Mr. STURGE (addressing Mr. Crawford): Will you explain to His Excellency what you have seen of the present condition of the Chinese in Cuba?



Mr. CRAWFORD: I have just returned from Cuba, where I was in February and March. I found the condition of the Chinese there precisely the same as it was when Chen Lan Pin went there to report upon it some years ago. The Chinese are held under contracts, which, as soon as they have concluded or fulfilled, they are placed in depôts, and compelled to leave the island within two months (if they have the means to do so); if not, they are immediately re-contracted by the Government officials, for periods not exceeding eight years; so that their life is, on the whole, one of slavery.

There is a great feeling of discontent amongst the Chinese who have arrived subsequent to the year 1863. Those who arrived previous to that date were entitled to their freedom at the expiration of their contracts; but those who have arrived since are obliged to submit to these regulations.

There are about 80,000 Chinese in Cuba. They are looking for the arrival of the new Consul to have their grievances rectified, and the remarks made in my report upon the Treaty still hold good. There is no remedy for the Chinese in Cuba unless the existing regulations are entirely abrogated, and new regulations drawn up by the newly appointed Consul.

I have had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Chen Lan Pin and Mr. Yin, and they are fully aware of all the matters which are pointed out in my criticism of the Convention. He has informed me that the Chinese Government had already anticipated some of the remarks that I made; and that they will not allow the erection of barracoons at any of the ports, nor the shipment of any Chinese until they have received a report from the Consul in Cuba that the regulations for the carrying out of the emigration have been agreed upon between the two Governments. As soon as the Chinese Consul arrives in Cuba we shall be in a better position to judge how far a new immigration may be carried on.

(Dr. Macartney then interpreted Mr. Crawford's speech.)

Dr. MACARTNEY: Are there any other gentlemen who have any remarks to make?

Mr. STURGE: I will just ask Mr. Crawford to explain to His Excellency the nature of the organisations controlling labour at Havannah.

Mr. CRAWFORD: To explain to His Ex-

cellency—to give him some idea of the nature of the organisations that exist in Cuba with reference to labour in general—I must state that the old slavery party are very rich; it is by the employment of *douceurs* that they are able to pass enactments at Madrid, and also local regulations. The abolition of negro slavery is, at the present moment, very far advanced, and will be effected probably at a much earlier date than, I think, is anticipated. The pro-slavery party have induced the Government to make this convention with China in order to ensure a continuous supply of labour; and for that purpose they have also introduced into the Treaty certain words, viz., that the Chinese are to be treated as "foreigners in the same category." It is a catch; because there are no "foreigners" in Cuba of the same class as the Chinese labourers. The only foreigners there are the African negroes (if such a term could be applied to them), who have been brought clandestinely into Cuba, and are held in slavery. There are no other people—no Europeans—there "in the same category." Servants from Europe and the United States are an entirely different class. The Chinese are treated under special regulations, just as the slaves are. They are treated on the plantations precisely the same as the negro slaves, and have no means of obtaining redress except through the ordinary tribunals, which are very costly. They have no syndic to protect them, as the slaves have, and the consequence is that the Chinese are entirely at the mercy of a board, called the Board of Colonisation, which has usurped all the faculties of Government regarding them; and it is for this reason that I have pointed out in my report upon the Treaty that the Chinese Government should insist particularly that the Board of Colonisation should have no control whatever over the Chinese.

I think, by these few remarks, I have shown His Excellency the position of the Chinese now in Cuba.

(Dr. Macartney then interpreted Mr. Crawford's further remarks.)

Sir GEORGE CAMPBELL, M.P.: I should like to say one word with the object of putting a question to His Excellency. I may mention (having sat upon the Royal Commission with regard to the slave-trade) that it was shown in evidence that slavery was carried on in Cuba in a much harsher

form than anywhere else, and the condition of the Chinese coolies was very bad. But (as Mr. Sturge has said, and I think everyone in the room will agree with me) it is very desirable that immigration of Chinese, as well as of Indian, coolies to places where it is thoroughly protected, should take place. No doubt there is a resistance in some of the Colonies, where the white population predominates, to the immigration of Chinese; but I think in the tropics that feeling does not exist. The chief reason is that the Chinese come over merely as birds of passage; they do not bring their wives with them, and as soon as they have made a certain amount of money they go back to China. The question I will ask His Excellency is, whether it is in fact the policy and the rule of the Chinese Government to restrict the emigration of women, or whether the Chinese Government are willing to allow the excess of their population, in order to seek a better living, to emigrate with their women to colonies in our tropical possessions?

(Dr. Macartney then interpreted Sir George Campbell's remarks.)

DR. MACARTNEY: Sir George, His Excellency will answer the question that you have put to him after I have interpreted his reply to the Deputation. His Excellency states that whilst in retirement, on the death of his father and then of his mother (according to Chinese custom, which requires an official to go out of office for three years on the death of a parent), he first heard of the disabilities under which the Chinese coolies in Cuba laboured; and he was so distressed by what he heard that for three nights he scarcely ever slept, and afterwards, on the conclusion of the period of mourning, he came to Peking, and consulted some of the members of the Foreign Office; but not being a member himself he could not do anything, except by bringing such private influence as he possessed to bear upon them. The Treaty had then been signed, after a great deal of discussion, in which the Spanish Envoy had pressed the question with very great urgency, and an arrangement had been come to. His Excellency saw in this parts that seemed to him to be very defective, and he particularly noted that one which Mr. Crawford has just drawn attention to—the one relating to foreigners of the same class. Afterwards, when you

waited upon his predecessor, and the results of that meeting had come out, and been submitted to His Excellency, he was glad to see that he had rightly interpreted the meaning of that; because it practically showed that Mr. Crawford's opinion with regard to the same clause was exactly the same as his own. He was very much distressed on account of that. He is sorry that his colleague Chen Lan was not able to attend to-day, owing to pressure of business in another quarter.

It is such an important business that anything that can be done to mitigate the evils arising from the defects of the Treaty will be done. His Excellency will address to Chen Lan, the Envoy to Spain, a despatch relating what has transpired at the meeting he has had with you, gentlemen, to-day, and will convey to him the suggestions that have been received from you, together with any that may come from himself. At the same time he will address another despatch to his Government on the subject; and as it is possible that many things that even you, who are so conversant with the subject, have not been able to anticipate (other things may come out in the carrying out of the Treaty), His Excellency desires me to state that he will be very glad, from time to time, to receive any suggestions that you may give him with regard to points that are not apparent now, but which may become so in the execution of the Treaty.

In reply to the question by Sir George Campbell, His Excellency desires me to state that before the accession of the present dynasty the revenue being partly raised by a poll tax gave an accurate return of the population. Since then there has existed no reliable return; but, in His Excellency's opinion, it amounts to about 420,000,000.

The Government in some parts are put to great inconvenience in order to feed the people; and they would do nothing to prevent them from leaving their country; but, on the other hand, they have never felt that they could take any active measures to induce them, or to assist them, in leaving their country. The intercourse between China and European nations is of so recent a date that they cannot know exactly what countries they could safely recommend to their people, and those which they could

not, and, owing to this uncertainty, they have never thought that they could venture to induce the people to go out; but they have never done anything to restrain them.

Sir George asked why they never took their families with them? The Chinese are a people that rather like their own country. The country, though large, is very populous, and can scarcely support so many people, so that there would be a very great advantage in their going to foreign countries, in order to gain a livelihood. But the Government will not take the responsibility of urging the people where to go, and where not to go. The people would not leave their country if they had food at home. The reason why they do not take their families is, that that class of people who are wealthy and in a position to take their families with them are reluctant to go away—and it is only those in the greatest destitution that would leave their country.

Mr. STURGE: We have only to thank His Excellency for the very kind manner in which he has received the Society and their friends to-day, and for the very courteous attention which he has paid to their suggestions.

In a few days the Chinese Envoy Chen Lan Pin proceeded to Madrid. The following telegrams from the correspondent of the *Daily News* would show that he had been able to carry out to a large extent the instructions of His Excellency the Marquis Tseng:—

(BY DIRECT SPANISH TELEGRAPH.—FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

*Madrid, Friday, May 30th.*

The Chinese Envoys are negotiating with regard to some of the modifications demanded by Spain in the draft of the original treaty made in Peking by the Spanish Minister. No actual term will be fixed for the engagement of coolies. They will enjoy the same rights and treatment in the Spanish colonies as the citizens of the most favoured nation. Their Consuls will keep registers of all Chinese subjects residing in Spanish territory, and the embarkation of coolies will be strictly watched by the authorities in such ports of the Empire as will be licensed for embarkation. All coolies actually in the West Indies will enjoy the privileges of the new treaty, and be taken home at the expense of Spain. Consulates

will be established this year in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Manilla. After the Chinese Embassy leaves Madrid the commercial relations between Spain and China will be on the most favoured nation footing.

(BY DIRECT SPANISH TELEGRAPH.—FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

*Madrid, Sunday, June 1.*

The Cortes were opened this afternoon by King Alfonso. He went from the Palace to the Senate with the Royal family with much ceremonial and military display.

The Royal Message expressed vaguely that the policy of the former and the present Cabinet has diminished the burdens of the Treasury, and that the debt will be attended to by special Bills. The social question in Cuba will be settled by new laws proposing the direct and complete abolition of slavery, and a general reform of the colonial tariff is under consideration.

With our knowledge of the command which the Cuban slave-owners have ever been able to exercise over the corrupt officialism of Spain we hesitate to place any absolute reliance on these apparent concessions; nor do we deem it possible that there will be either freedom or safety for the Chinese in Cuba as long as African slavery curses the island. Indeed, from what we see passing at this moment in the Cotton States of the South, it would seem that the mere shade of its departed existence would for long years to come be sufficient to paralyse the existence of freedom or justice.

Would that the extinction of African slavery thus promised in the Royal Speech, were not but too likely to be practically defeated by the same deadly agency. We have remarked elsewhere the unquestionable right of Great Britain to speak on this question with authority and decision at this juncture; but we have no grounds for believing that this will be done. Rather do we rest our hopes, under Providence, on the fact—which Martinez Campos well knows—that unless the abolition of slavery, with the free institutions he has promised in Cuba be carried into effect, the island will again become the theatre of an insurrection on a far wider scale than before.

General Campos has earned a well-deserved character for chivalrous boldness in the Basque Provinces and in Cuba; he has now to face the slave power in Madrid that procured the death of General Prim.



The following telegram also was forwarded by the correspondent of the *Standard* :—

“*Madrid, Sunday.*

“The Chinese Envoys were received yesterday by the King before his departure for Aranjuez. They have taken a handsome house for the permanent mission. The negotiations for a treaty will begin this week, but it seems that the Spanish Government will insist upon the coolies paying the cost of their transport to the Spanish colonies, and of the return voyage. *The Spanish Foreign Office objects to granting the exequatur for the Chinese Consuls to watch over the interests of the coolies until the Chinese Government promises never to employ foreigners in the consular and diplomatic services in Spanish territory.* Marshal Campos intends to bring forward this year a Bill for the extinction of slavery in the Spanish West Indies and for providing free labour for working the plantations.”

We must call especial notice to the portion of the foregoing which we have put in italics. It means that by excluding all assistance of English and Americans from the Chinese Consulate in Cuba, the same unchecked oppression and practical enslavement of the Chinese coolies will be maintained in the future, as has been in the past, and is at the present time.

#### THE SPANISH ABOLITION SOCIETY.

WE have the following from an old and valued correspondent at Madrid :—

“*18th May, 1879.*

“Our Abolition Society has been mute under the present tyrannical Government of the Bourbons; but the Deputies from Cuba and Porto Rico have been called. Colonial problems must be discussed in the coming Cortes, and we have demanded an authorisation from the Gubernador, and the Ministry of the Interior, to reorganise our liberal and patriotic Association. But as yet we have not received this permission.

“But we have decided to rouse public feeling and national opinion as we did in 1872. However, the times are now very different. You should urge your Government and universal opinion on this question. There

are 200,000 slaves in Cuba. The results of the emancipation in Porto Rico are admirable. I wish to know what correspondence has taken place between our Cabinet and your Government on the matter. Perhaps you can obtain the Parliamentary papers.”

#### DEATH OF WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.

It is with deep regret we have to record the decease of William Lloyd Garrison, which took place at New York on the 24th of May.

In the long list of noble men which the great Anti-Slavery struggle has been the means of bringing before the public within the last hundred years, probably no name will shine in history with greater lustre than the name of William Lloyd Garrison.

Born in Massachusetts in the year 1804, he was seventy-five years old at the time of his decease, nearly fifty years of which he spent in the steady and unwearied advocacy of the abolition of slavery and the cause of the coloured people. Like his eminent fellow-countryman, Benjamin Franklin, his early days were spent at the printing press. Here it was that he first commenced writing upon the subject of slavery, and here it was, doubtless, that he attained that power of setting forth his views in the most forcible language for which he was so much distinguished.

No man in our time has probably endured more persecution, obloquy, and misrepresentation than he. One of the most common charges against him was that he used violent language; but when he did so it may safely be affirmed that smooth words would not have expressed the truth. His spirit was stirred with the cruelty and oppression practised daily in his country, and it is not surprising that he should have been filled with that righteous indignation which found its expression in the words of the great Apostle, “Is any offended and I burn not?”

But it was not by obloquy and misrepresentation only that he had to suffer. In his defence of the right he was often placed in great personal danger. On one occasion he suffered an unjust imprisonment on a charge of libel, whilst on a later occasion

he was sent to prison by the Mayor of Boston to save his life from the violence of a brutal pro-slavery mob.

In the course of his career many undaunted advocates, both men and women, united with him in the fearless advocacy of justice, in spite of rancour and abuse, of which we can hardly form an estimate at the present day.

The last portion of his life was spent in the advocacy of the rights of the coloured people and freed negroes, who are at the present time subjected to cruelty and persecution in some of the Southern States almost beyond human endurance.

As much interesting information has appeared in the daily papers, and as our space is limited, we do not propose to give the particulars of his devoted life, but we trust that the public may ere long have the benefit of some more permanent record.

The abolition of slavery and the slave-trade are only partially accomplished in the world, the old workers have one by one been called from the field of labour. May the Lord of the harvest, in His wonted goodness and mercy, be pleased to send forth more labourers into this field of labour, until these great evils disappear altogether from the earth!

#### SOUTHERN LAWLESSNESS, DISLOYALTY AND USURPATION.

OUR friends will remember when a large number of our parliamentary and other friends assembled at a Public Breakfast in June, 1877, to welcome the visit of Mr. Garrison to England, that in his address on that occasion, while confident of the ultimate triumph of liberty, he foretold "a hard time of it" for years to come to the negroes of the South.

We cannot pay a better tribute to the memory of this great leader of the Anti-Slavery cause in the United States than by giving insertion to his latest views on this subject; embodying those facts of systematic outrage in the South, which are at once the cause and the justification of that great exodus of the negro population, which has since set in, from the land of their oppression.

He lately addressed the following letter to a Boston paper, showing but too clearly the truth of his predictions:—

"Among the mass of reliable testimony accumulating on my hands in regard to the lawlessness and disloyalty that pervade the South, as against the personal safety and constitutional rights of its loyal, law-abiding, patriotic citizens, is the accompanying profoundly affecting letter from a lady of superior intelligence, culture and character, the perusal of which is enough 'to stir a fever in the blood of age.' By giving it an insertion in your columns—its author giving me full liberty to print it—you will effectively serve the cause of freedom and equal political rights and immunities, now systematically violated with impunity by the 'shot-gun' method of deciding how elections shall be carried in that section of our country. That method amounts to the practical disfranchisement of a population larger than that of the six New England States; is a bold and successful defiance of the federal government; is sedition exultingly rampant, and a virtual dissolution of the Union to the extent that those who rose in rebellion chose to carry it, without an open declaration of war. No longer ago than last Wednesday, on the floor of the House of Representatives at Washington, Mr. Ellis, a member from Louisiana, had the temerity to declare, in open debate, that 'a Southern man could only have been loyal when he entered the Confederate army, and did his full duty as a soldier; they had been the only loyal people in the South; they had been loyal to their country, to their God, and to the noblest, highest and manliest sentiment ever breathed by human soul.' And so to treason in his heart he adds perjury to his lips. In the same spirit the *Virginia Star*, referring to General Longstreet, says: 'The people of the South do not owe him any gratitude for his services during the war, for the reason that he has since given in his allegiance to the government with which the South was at war.' And the Petersburg (Va.) *Index-Appeal*, alluding to the late Caleb Cushing, apologetically says: 'He took the side of the Union during the war, for which, perhaps, he ought not to be blamed, considering the pressure of every kind that was brought to bear on even the most independent and honest minds at that time of fanaticism and popular frenzy in the North.' The response to these seditious utterances is the same through the entire South, and it

demonstrates that she is at least unchanged. Is it not time to rally for a united North? 'Forewarned, forearmed.'

"Yours to maintain the right,  
"WM. LLOYD GARRISON."

*New York, Jan. 11th, 1879.*

Mr. Garrison.

My husband and myself were living in South Carolina, and went through the campaign of 1876, he taking an active part in the same. He was a soldier and officer in the Federal Army, but never before participated in political affairs, and when we went to that State had no intention of doing so there. It was only when he saw the great need there was of friends and teachers among the coloured people that he allowed himself to become specially interested in their affairs.

And here let me add that never, from first to last, did he teach them aught but to be true, loyal, law-abiding citizens; ever requiring of them that they go unarmed, and refrain from all retaliation, no matter what the provocation; notwithstanding many reports to the contrary.

It is a long story of terrible experiences, of unprovoked persecution, outrage, injustice, and oft-attempted murder; but I will make it as brief as possible.

My husband was forbidden to address or instruct the coloured people. Paying no attention to this, he was again and again warned to leave the State, under penalty of death: was followed, taunted, insulted, threatened, and frequent attempts were made on his life.

I always accompanied him in his journeyings. He addressed nearly a hundred meetings preceding and during the campaign. We used our own conveyance to get about; for if we had depended upon the public means of travel we could never have reached the great number of people in remote districts whom he spoke to, neither could he have escaped with his life. Still, in some instances, we were compelled to rely on the presence of U. S. troops for protection. The "bloody shirts" followed us everywhere, appointing their meetings at the same time and place as ours, and changing theirs upon ours being announced. My husband rarely ever spoke save in the presence of these veritable "bulldozers," who sat on their horses, pistols in hand and finger on trigger.

He was elected to the legislature from Aiken county. There was nothing bad, mean or unmanly that was not charged upon him when he went to Columbia. There he was placed on many important committees, aiding Governor Chamberlain all that lay in his power. He was the only man, save those who accompanied him, who dared to assist in the campaign in that county. He witnessed the farce of the Congressional committee that visited South Carolina in

1876 to inquire into the elections, and saw the hundreds of bloody shirts who filled the streets of Columbia slink away like rats to their holes the very evening of the arrival of that committee, whose coming prevented the inauguration of Hampton by force. The presence of these armed bands for that purpose was openly avowed.

You know the result of President Hayes's action,—that Governor Chamberlain was compelled to leave Columbia, where he alone, to-day, should exercise the function of Governor as the only real choice of a majority of the citizens of South Carolina. When all was lost we returned home, but found my husband's life was not safe for an hour. We remained a short time with friends, when we set out for the North, but were followed as far as Columbia by a band of ruffians who were fully determined my husband should not leave the State alive.

Twice during the campaign we were compelled to mount our horses, and flee for our lives at night, not because my husband was afraid, but to prevent bloodshed, since he could not make the coloured people promise not to attempt his protection; and he knew the murderous ruffians could reach him only over the dead bodies of these loyal and grateful people.

I could tell you of the horrors of the Hamburg massacre, which have never yet been made public; of the eight hundred poor creatures driven into noisome swamps, and there fired into as if they had been wild beasts; of women in the pangs of maternity while standing to their knees in the slimy waters of the swamp; of a poor deaf and dumb boy riddled with bullets because he did not answer these "chivalric gentlemen" (?) when they rode up and demanded the whereabouts of his parents and friends; of our last meeting held in Hamburg the day before election, where my husband addressed the Republicans for the last time in that memorable campaign, and where we went in the cars for once, because we knew a band of these same bloody shirts were lying in wait on the road, sworn to shoot my husband as he passed, and who, later, came dashing into the town, and joining another body already there under the command of Butler, swelling their numbers to over two hundred, armed and equipped as a body of cavalry, their horses foaming and panting from the furious riding of their masters, half maddened by disappointment at not being able to carry out their nefarious scheme of murder. Attempts were made upon my husband's life, even in that public place, but they were prevented by the more prudent of these ruffians, who stood in wholesome awe of a squad of U. S. soldiers brought to the spot to prevent bloodshed, but who retired upon Butler pledging his word that no violence should be used.

When the meeting closed, and we started for the railroad station in sight of Augusta, the coloured people in their alarm wanted



the protection of the soldiers for my husband, but he would not consent. We set out for the dépôt, a walk of five or ten minutes. The cavalcade of mounted men enveloped us, using all manner of vile language and insulting epithets, trying to wring some word of remonstrance from my husband, that they might have the pretence of an excuse to shoot him; and Southern women appeared on their balconies as we passed, and rivalled the men in their foul-mouthed language. These horsemen rode their horses against and upon us, trying to trample us under their feet, and thrusting their pistols into our faces with the most fiendish threats. But the coloured people surrounded us, the women even taking us in their arms, interposing their own bodies. After a few critical moments we reached the dépôt and found it closed.

Some minutes elapsed before the arrival of the train, during which time the noise, threats, abuse, and violence, were indescribable; and even Butler feared an outbreak, knowing full well that, having been twice warned that day by U. S. officers, no excuses of his would serve should blood be shed. The officer in command of the troops warned my husband that they would surely take his life, and he would be powerless to protect him. At the most critical juncture, when two men (one of them Butler's son-in-law) faced my husband with drawn weapons and hammers pulled back, to fire straight into his face, Butler dashed between them, and with drawn sword threw up their weapons, exclaiming to my husband, "By God! as mean a man as you are, I will save your life to-day." At this moment the soldiers appeared, warned by some fearful coloured man; they came on at double-quick. Instantly the scene changed! These discreet, cowardly Democrats shouted a welcome to the "boys in blue," and expressed their satisfaction that they had come in time to save them from outrage and danger from one unarmed radical! . . . . We were obliged to leave almost everything behind us.

I remain sincerely yours,

Such was the state of things which called forth the last and most energetic protests in the Boston papers from the late Mr. Garrison. In a few short weeks came the *dénouement*, which he must have watched with a solemn and painful interest in his latest hours, in

#### THE GREAT NEGRO MIGRATION FROM THE SOUTH.

We have on many occasions called attention to the treatment of the Negro population in several of the Southern States of the great American Republic, and it has been a satisfaction to us in later times, to see the

subject ably handled by so many organs of the public press in this country.

We recognise with satisfaction the manly protests of some of the best men in the United States against the oppression and injustice, which have of late increased to an enormous extent, but we cannot help feeling that the better classes generally in the United States have not done their duty in this matter. Justice will not always sleep, and unless remedies are applied to the many evils which exist, we cannot help believing that a fearful Nemesis is at hand.

The space at our command renders it impossible for us to insert many of the accounts which reach us, but the subject has been so ably treated by the New York correspondent of the *Daily News*, that we are induced to give the following extracts from a long and important letter of that writer:—

#### THE NEGROES NOT NATURALLY MIGRATORY.

The migration of Southern negroes, which has assumed within the past month the character of an organised exodus, is filling planters with dismay and awakening in the Northern States no little astonishment and perplexity. The exact truth about the movement is not easily ascertained. I presume that political feeling colours most of the irreconcilable versions of the story which reach us here at the East; but there can be no doubt that along the Mississippi valley, in the cotton regions of the States of Mississippi and Louisiana, there is a negro emigration movement which has many of the distinguishing marks of a popular mania, and that there is no way of accounting for it except by a general and profound dissatisfaction on the part of these poor people with their social and political condition. The negroes are anything but a migratory race. They have strong local attachments. They cling to the plantations on which they were born, and severe poverty and ill use will hardly drive them more than a few miles away. Yet it is now reported that they are forsaking the fields by thousands and fleeing to the river, where they board the steamboats for St. Louis, and thence make their way as best they can to Kansas. The movement appears to have been in contemplation for at least a year or two. How little confidence there is between white and black in the Southern States may be judged from the fact that the scheme was unsuspected until suddenly we heard one day a cry of alarm from the planters that their labourers had run off, and their crops were going to ruin, and at the same time a disquieting report from St. Louis of the arrival of a boatload of the emigrants, destitute, hungry, and

almost naked. Small parties of the more adventurous and intelligent field-hands had already removed to the north-west when the general exodus began about the 1st of March.

#### ARRIVAL OF OVER THREE THOUSAND NEGROES AT ST. LOUIS.

Over 3,000 have reached St. Louis, where a few hundreds still remain for lack of means to go farther. Most of them are in extreme poverty. They sold everything to raise four or five dollars for the river voyage. The advance guard, 600 strong, arrived at St. Louis in the midst of a violent snow-storm, on one of the coldest days of the inclement spring, and landed in wretched plight, with only the vaguest idea of the long route that lay before them. They comprised whole families, and it is remarked that a large proportion of them were the very aged and the very young. The coloured people of the town came to their aid. Headed by their preachers they went to the levées, and led the famished and shivering emigrants to the coloured churches. Beds were made in the pews. Fires for cooking were kindled in the basements. Collections of money and clothing were made through the city. A lady who visited the grateful refugees in their places of shelter writes that the churches rang with cries of "Glory be to God! I tole ye de Lord would help us." Every day brought other crowds, and the churches opened their hospitable doors to so many as 2,000 in a single week.

#### DISAPPOINTMENT AWAITING THEM AT THEIR DESTINATION.

All, without an exception, were bound for Kansas. There can be no doubt that for many years the blacks have associated the name of that State with the ideas of political and social equality. They knew something, even in their bondage, of the famous struggle for freedom which reddened its soil. They seem to have directed their steps thither—first, from the conviction that it was a land where coloured people were "treated just like white folks," and, secondly, with certain painfully definite ideas of help from the United States Government when they reached there. A belief that the Republican party was pledged to give every emancipated slave "forty acres and a mule" was one of the current superstitions among the cotton fields just after the war. A new rumour of the same class has apparently found acceptance now in the Mississippi valley; many of the refugees are said to have gone north in the persuasion that the Government would give them twenty acres of land in Kansas, a farm-waggon, a pair of mules, and an indefinite quantity of food, and allow them to pay for these things as they could spare the money. It is remarked, however, that they do not talk much about these tempting prospects. They had little

to say of their future to the visitors who tried to draw them out at St. Louis. They still maintained the secrecy about their plans which was such a curious feature of the beginning of the movement—a secrecy so close that, in order to avert suspicion, families often divided, and sought the river at various landings—husband, wife, and children re-uniting on the steamboat.

#### THE CAUSES OF DISSATISFACTION.

But if the emigrants are silent about their prospects, they are free enough in their statement of the causes of their dissatisfaction. Poor and ignorant as they are, they complain with one voice that under the restored Democratic rule at the South the coloured man can "get no show," and they attribute to political oppression, a poverty from which in reality white and black are both suffering—though doubtless not both in equal proportion. A memorial has just been addressed to Congress by a number of prominent citizens of St. Louis, including both Democrats and Republicans, ex-Congressmen, an ex-Governor, a judge of the United States Court, the Mayor of the city, and various Federal officials. The document recounts the facts of the emigration, repeats the substance of conversations with the refugees, and includes sworn statements of political outrages, murders, and other wrongs which have driven the fugitives in terror from their homes. "We submit," continue the memorialists, "that a great migration of negroes from the South is in itself a fact that overbears all contradiction, and proves conclusively that great causes must exist in the South to account for it. Here they are in multitudes; not men alone, but women and children, old, middle-aged and young, with common consent leaving their old homes in a natural climate, and facing storms and unknown dangers to get to Northern Kansas. Why? Among them all there is little said of hope in the future. It is all of fear in the past. They are not drawn by the attractions of Kansas. They are driven by the terrors of Mississippi and Louisiana. Whatever becomes of them, they are unanimous in their unalterable determination not to return. There are others coming. Those who have come and gone on to Kansas must suffer even unto death, we fear—at all events, more than any body of people entitled to liberty and law, the possession of property, the right to vote, and the pursuit of happiness, should be compelled to suffer under a free Government from terror, inspired by robbery, threats, assaults, and murder. . . . We protest against the direful necessities impelling the exodus, and against the violation of common right, natural and constitutional, proven to be of most frequent occurrence in places named; and we ask such action at the hands of our representatives and our Government as shall investigate to the full extent the causes leading to this unnatural state of affairs, and

protect the people from its continuance, and not only protect liberty and life, but enforce law and order."

#### INDUSTRIAL CONDITION OF THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

The St. Louis memorial well says that there must be a fearful cause to account for such an unprecedented movement. The industrial condition of Mississippi has for some time been desperate. Capital has been driven away from the State by the disturbance in politics. The planters are impoverished. The negroes who pay a rental in cotton for the land they cultivate are almost universally in debt to their landlords, and for at least two seasons have been unable to meet their obligations, hardly able to keep body and soul together. There is no use in disguising the shameful truth that all through Mississippi and in parts of Louisiana and other Southern States the rights of citizenship which were conferred upon the freedman after the war have all been taken from him. He may vote—sometimes—if he will vote the ballot which his old master prepares for him. But if he insists upon choosing for himself they shoot him. You are not to suppose that there are daily massacres all along the Mississippi valley. One murdered negro answers to scarce half a State. One coloured Republican meeting broken up by armed white Leaguers under pretext of a "black insurrection" is a lesson for a whole campaign. I dare say the number of these acts of violence has been greatly exaggerated by current report, and that many embellishments have been added to the story of them. But it is none the less true that the freedmen are thoroughly cowed; they are convinced that they have no hope of fair play any longer in the south: that the prevailing distress is the direct consequence of oppressive legislation; and that they will not be allowed to vote for law-makers and governors who might do something to help them.

#### RAILWAY LAND SPECULATORS FALSELY CHARGED.

A statement has been made in several of the newspapers that the emigration movement was really instigated by railway land speculators. This is absurd on its face. Railway companies do not sell their lands to ragged negroes from the cotton fields. There is no evidence of an attempt to organise negro colonies in Kansas, or to put any of the vacant lands in that State on the market. There was at one time a scheme for transferring coloured labourers to Texas, and perhaps it still has life; but there seems to be no connection between that plan and the present exodus. On the other hand, facts are one by one coming to light which show that a wholesale removal has been quietly discussed for a long time by the negroes of several of the more unfortunate States.

Tracts printed in Boston, and urging the importance of emigration as the best means of escape from political tyranny, have been extensively circulated in the South. The matter has been a common topic of consideration in the negro churches and Sunday schools—organizations which, in the South especially, do not confine their activity to religious matters, but concern themselves also with the general welfare of the black race. It is mentioned that in some instances whole congregations have started for Kansas *en masse*. That the movement thus far is a local one, Louisiana and Mississippi being the only States affected by it, is accounted for by the fact that the poverty of the field labourers in those regions is much more severe than elsewhere, the pestilence of last summer completing the misery caused by two seasons of bad crops. Political causes of dissatisfaction are equally strong in other parts of the South, but they are not aggravated by equal destitution. If the prostration of industry should be felt in the neighbouring States, I do not see why the same combination of physical distress and political oppression should not produce the same movement of the population. Indeed, South Carolina has already witnessed a symptom of negro uneasiness in an active and unfortunate revival of emigration to Liberia.

#### REPORTS OF INVESTIGATING COMMITTEES.

Reports of investigating committees of Congress are big with narratives of murderous outrages committed upon coloured men for purely political causes. The evidence is overwhelming that a general conspiracy, extending all over the area of the late Confederacy, has driven the coloured man out of political life, and means to keep him out at any cost. The calendars of the Federal courts are crowded with cases brought under the election laws or the "enforcement laws," for crimes against negro voters, or interference with the freedom of the ballot, most of these cases being destined to fail because witnesses are intimidated, driven away, or locked up on fictitious charges.

#### THE TURKISH SLAVE-TRADE.

OUR friends will remember the report of the deputation of the Society on their return from their attendance during the time that the Congress was held at Berlin. They will there have seen that a measure, which at the Conference at Verona, in 1822, was strenuously urged by the Duke of Wellington on behalf of the British Government, and which at Berlin would have had the cordial support of France, Russia, Germany, and Italy, owed its defeat on that occasion



to the indifference—it might almost be said the practical hostility—of the plenipotentiaries of England. As some sort of substitute for a consensus of Europe that would have been far-reaching and effective, our Foreign Office have ever since been proposing a slave-trade convention between Turkey and England; but, it is almost needless to say, with little result. On the 24th of February, Mr. Anderson put a question to the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and received for reply that the treaty would be signed in a few days. The Right Hon. W. E. Forster again put the question and received the same answer but a few days ago. The Porte doubtless understands that this treaty is made for the British public rather than itself; well aware that there is no heartiness in the matter.

#### TURKEY IN ASIA.

WE publish the following, received from one of our correspondents:—

“From a letter received a short time ago of one of my associates in Asia Minor I make the following extract, which will be of some interest to you:

“Refugees from European Turkey are numerous here, during and since the war, mostly destitute. In back districts some have taken to seizing and selling them as slaves—women and children especially fall an easy prey. In Vezir Reopoea, over the mountain north (about twenty miles N. from Marsovan, and perhaps fifty S.W. from Samsoun on the Black Sea), one of these refugees came into the Protestant service; at the end he rushed to the pastor, and said: “My sister and children are seized! we are all going to be sold as slaves!” He begged for deliverance, kissing the pastor’s hand, who replied: “You shall be delivered.”

“He (the pastor) then went and ascertained what parties were carrying on this nefarious trade, and publicly demanded of the local government that the said persons be required to prove:—1st. *That slavery is allowable under the present laws of Turkey.* 2nd. *That those detained were their slaves.* At this the guilty parties became alarmed, and withdrew their hands from the prey. It appears that thirty or forty persons (whites, not blacks) were thus delivered from impending bondage.’

“The above paragraph, of course, I can-

not be personally responsible for, though it is written by a man whose word is every whit as good as my own, and, consequently, I endorse it so far as to send it to you, and see no objection to your publishing it if you think best, though, of course, without my name.

“The condition of the interior of Asia Minor is beyond description *horrible!* It is worse than slavery, because it has the name of freedom.

“If you have, my dear Sir, one particle of influence with your Government, I pray that you will use it to induce them to use reliable means to have the *truth* in regard to it from persons long resident there. Such reports as those of Captain Burnaby are misleading in the extreme, and ought not to be allowed the weight they carry. The late Special Correspondent’s letters in the *Times* are much nearer the truth, though he saw but the surface, and that surface merely covers a mass of the most fearfully putrid corruption. *It is England’s duty to do her best to remedy it.*

“Our last news from a beloved and venerable associate presents him struck to the dust by Circassian robbers, and severely beaten, as well as robbed, while his lady companion sat in terror expecting her turn would come next. They seem to have been seized by some unknown fear, and suddenly fled without offering personal violence to the lady. Their servant, however, suffered as well as the Rev. Mr. L. And this occurred on one of the most frequented roads in Asia Minor. How long is this to last? How long must the grey hairs of Turkey’s best friends be draggled in the dust by blood-thirsty Circassian highwaymen? Turkey *is not reformed and cannot be without outside help.*”

#### LETTER FROM THE PRINCIPAL OF THE MISSION OF THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS IN MOUNT LEBANON.

WE have pleasure in inserting the following letter, and shall be glad to receive the promised information on the slave-trade:—

“FOR THE SECRETARY OF THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

“When in Abyssinia I had a school for boys, but I was taken prisoner with my

wife and my daughter Rosa, and had to leave it, and it was destroyed; nevertheless the pupils followed us even into the prison. When I got my liberty I hastened to go away with my family to Europe, and some of my scholars came with me, and they received a good evangelical education, and have now gone back to their country to work among their own people in the north of Abyssinia to promote sound Christian doctrine. One of my pupils, however, stayed in Europe, was educated in a high school, and studied polytechnics and architecture, for which the Grand Duke of Baden paid the expenses. He finished his studies last year and went to Abyssinia. Before journeying to that far-off country he called at Brumana, our Mission station, and spent a fortnight with us, which gave him much pleasure as well as to us. I made an arrangement with him to send me regular information and reports from the northern part of Abyssinia about the slave-trade, to which he perfectly agreed. I gave him some money to engage an agent whom he can send to those places where the slave traffic is carried on. By these means the Anti-Slavery Society may get some useful information about slavery and the slave-trade in those regions where something worthy of hearing is difficult to get; and I think that a more regular correspondence about the slave traffic may be carried on with John Mayer, missionary in Choa, because the hostility between Menilek and Emperor John, which were the causes of the blockade of the Red Sea to Choa, are now removed. I trust that the Secretary of the Anti-Slavery Society may be interested by this news which I got from John Meyer from Choa, and translated it into English, and copied by my daughter Rosa.

"THEOPHILUS WALDMEIER.

"*Brumana, Lebanon,*

*Third Month 10th, 1879."*

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TRANSLATION OF RECENT NEWS FROM  
ABYSSINIA BY THEOPHILUS WALDMEIER.

Since Theodore's death, king of Abyssinia (Ethiopia), his kingdom has been divided into two parts: the kingdom of King John on the north, and the kingdom of King Menilek towards the south; the latter king was an ancient descendant of the Choa royal dynasty. It is known that

King John defeated many rebels who opposed him, and that also he conquered the Egyptian troops sent against him by the Khedive in the year 1877. By this victory he got many guns and arms which he took from the Egyptian soldiers. This nourished in him the desire of conquest, and wishing also to enlarge his own country and dominions, he declared war on King Menilek, who was already troubled by interior political difficulties because his own wife had revolted against him. However, this rebellion was quelled, and he forgave the queen and her party. During this time King John was approaching with his destructive army, and this news filled the hearts of the Choa people with terror. Nevertheless King Menilek stayed in Letchi, in Choa, hoping to end this matter quietly without bloodshed; therefore he sent his ambassadors to King John to ask for peace, who were sent back with a refusal. The news that was spread there was very contradictory, and nothing positive was known. The foretellers predicted that King John would not be able to come, and that on the way he would be defeated, and this was said when he had already begun plundering Choa. The people expected Menilek to gather an army and go against his rival, but to their great disappointment he stayed in Letchi, and only had his treasures put in safety; it was also said that the month of January was an unfavourable one for Menilek, and therefore he had to be quiet, and not declare war at that time. However, the negotiations were continued, and King John proposed to Menilek to acknowledge him as his chief, and his country was to be tributary. He was also forbidden to cross the northern boundary of Choa; he was to give him also soldiers to fight against his enemies. Now the people thought that Menilek would certainly declare war against King John, after such humiliating conditions, but he stayed quietly in Choa, and simply opened the way for King John. The priests of Aukobar, seeing this, went to King John, and asked him to conclude peace; their request was granted, but under conditions that we give as follows:—

1st. King Menilek must pay the tribute as his ancestors had done.

2nd. He must supply King John's army with provisions.

3rd. He must cease to call himself king

of the kings of Ethiopia as he had done till now, but must reduce his title only to that of King of Choa.

4th. He must give King John assistance in any time of need.

5th. Emperor John promised to help him in time of need.

6th. Menilek rules over the Wolla Galla (a district between Abyssinia and Choa inhabited by Mohammedan Gallas); he also was obliged to build churches in that country to promote Christianity.

7th. King Menilek has to give free passage to the armies of John, promoted now as Emperor, to Debra Lebanos (a convent). From this place Emperor John means to go back to his own country.

The missionaries in Choa, Mrs. Meyer, Mr. Grauver, Protestant missionaries, had to suffer a great deal during that time; they fled to a natural fortification, situated on a mountain, where they remained until peace was concluded between the two kings; this took place on the 4th of March, 1878. At this time wonderful news was spread among the armies of Menilek and John, namely, that the English would bring Prince Clamayn, son of King Theodore, to Abyssinia, and crown him there as omnipotent ruler, who will rule all Abyssinia with peace and love, and his reign will be prosperous and blessed, so that every one will enjoy unspeakable happiness and pleasure.

This crude news is strongly fixed in the minds of the two armies that it soon came to the ears of the two kings.

After the conclusion of peace the two chiefs met each other personally, and their first greeting was cold and stiff, but by-and-by they became more friendly, until it came to pass that Emperor John crowned Menilek King of Choa with his own crown, on the 26th of March, 1878, and promulgated by the herald the following sentence:—"I have crowned my son Menilek as King of Choa, honour him like as you honour me." In consequence of the unity of the two kingdoms Emperor John had the idea of establishing one religion in the whole Abyssinian empire (this King Theodore tried to do when he compelled the Jews to be driven into a river near his residence, to be baptised with water, while he treated the Mohammedans with violence, destroyed their mosques to make them accept Christianity, but did not succeed; those who would

not accept this were obliged to leave the country).

Emperor John thinks that he is really the man whom God has chosen to establish the unity of the Christian doctrine in Abyssinia, and for this reason God has given him the victory over the Mohammedans (Egyptian troops). He thinks himself the strongest man in the world, and believes that the Emperor of Russia is something like him, because he also conquered the Mohammedans, though he is still inferior to him. The Europeans are very much hated by Emperor John, and he has ordered King Menilek to send all the European Protestants and Catholic missionaries away; but Menilek answered that he did not want to become an enemy to the Europeans like Theodore. A prince of the Wolla Galla country was forced to be baptised; also another influential Mohammedan, called Mohammed Aly, was baptised by water through these two men. Menilek and Emperor John think to spread Christianity among the Wolla Galla people. The two kings with their two armies were destroying, robbing, plundering and burning the houses and killing the people, each day, by turns; once Menilek's army ravaged the country, and once Emperor John's army. After this fearful work both kings took leave of each other to return to their own country. This news was kindly sent to us by our dear brother and once fellow-sufferer in the Abyssinia captivity, Mr. Meyer, who is now missionary again in those far-off tropical Alps in Choa. Our correspondence is kept back by the difficulties and dangers and long distances of the road, so that we are greatly pleased every year or two if we receive a letter from him. I thought it will interest Friends and the friends of Missions to hear of that far-off country, of which it has been said, "Ethiopia will stretch out her hands to the Lord."

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#### THE ASTRONOMER ROYAL FOR SCOTLAND ON SLAVERY IN EGYPT.

SLAVE-HOLDERS possess Egypt. In setting up again and in a new French garden, as the officials of the Khedive are now doing, the statue of Rameses, and the stone and metal idols of old Egypt, in order to claim æsthetic credit with European *dilettanti* (who themselves dabble far too much in the accursed thing), these Egypto-Turks



are losing their only claim, as Mohammedans, to any favour from the God of Israel over the reprobate, image and relic-worshipping Christians of the East. These degraded men being apparently the wretches who, though plagued by the locust and scorpion-like Saracen armies that proceeded out of the smoke from the bottomless pit, yet to the last, "repented not of the works of their hands, that they should not worship devils, and idols of gold and silver, and brass and stone, and of wood; which neither can see, nor hear, nor walk." (Rev. ix. 20). And the Khedive's ruse of sending up a large army to the sources of the Nile, under an *Englishman* forsooth, to annex all the negro countries he should discover, to the slave power of Egypt—for the pretended purpose of putting down the slave-trade, when its result can only be to give into the slave-holding hands of the Egyptian Government more extensive and uncontrolled supplies of slaves than ever,—while that ruse carries deception to a point beyond which probably the arch-deceiver himself could no further go, it may be the very item that was required to fill the catalogue of woe, and bring the question of the slavery of mankind to its last footing.

The English emancipation was great; the Russian greater; the American still greater; but the Egyptian may prove to be the greatest of all; for with it the slavery of Constantinople and of the Mohammedans generally will fall too; and that slavery of theirs includes another horror within itself far beyond all that Christian slavery ever did; for it requires Government manufactories for converting boys into odious machines, fit to guard the multitudinous harems of rich Mohammedans; and the pains, the woes, the slaughter amongst the poor innocents, before the fell purpose of their tyrant masters is accomplished, can be known to God alone.

"Oh, but when the slaves do reach Cairo (for these heinous manufactories are a long way up the river) they are well treated," say some would-be apologists for the secret system of slave-marts which they know go on in Egypt, in spite of all the counter protestations to Europe by a Government which profits by, and *uses*, them. "When the slaves do reach Cairo," say these well-meaning but weak apologists, "they get considerate masters, enter rich households,

and pass far more easy, comfortable lives, than any of the independent Arab, or Coptic, fellahs in their agricultural villages."

"But the principle is bad," insists a man of sterner mould, "and the results must therefore be degrading to the master as well as the slave; not to say anything of the previous and some following cruelties, which shall make so many afflicted ones in the land of Egypt cry to the Lord because of the oppressors. And though the Lord may have long tarried, the time will come, and the Great Pyramid indicates it to be near, when, in some supernatural manner, God shall send them a Saviour, and a great one, and He shall deliver them."—*Extracted from a work entitled, "Our Inheritance in the Great Pyramid," by Piazzzi Smyth, F.R.S.E., F.R.A.S., Astronomer Royal for Scotland.*

#### COLONEL GORDON.

THE following is from the *Times* correspondent in Egypt:—

"We suspect that Colonel Gordon is beginning to feel that he has only been performing a leading part in that 'organised hypocrisy' with which the Khedive has so long deceived Europe. Letters have come from Colonel Gordon bearing so late a date as April 7. He had then arrived at Shaka, a haunt of the slave-dealers and a depôt for the human produce which comes down from the Gazelle river district, where Gessi is exterminating the trade at its sources. Colonel Gordon found upwards of 100 dealers in the place and he expelled them all. Such slaves as were there he sent back to their own country; while the dealers, Arabs, would probably go north to Khar-toum and wait for better times. Meanwhile Gessi's long struggle appears to be ended. Fresh forces and more ammunition have reached him. He has now 7,000 men, and in his last dispatch, dated March 28, he says that although for a long time his opponent Suleiman was able to renew his forces from the natives who were under the thumb of the slave-dealers, the supply had at last stopped, and only about 700 men were now under arms. Gessi had liberated about 10,000 slaves and sent them back to their own country. Of course, what is wanted now is to make this triumph permanent. Military stations will be necessary, and they will not suffice without a steady desire on the

part of the native officials to keep down this wicked traffic. But such a desire does not at present exist. As long as Colonel Gordon stays all will go well. But it is announced that he is coming down to Cairo, and it is feared that he will never return to the great work which can only prosper in his hands."

### THE KHEDEVE'S TAX-GATHERERS. INHUMAN TREATMENT OF THE FELLAHEEN.

(To the Editor of the *Egyptian News Letter*,  
London.)

DEAR SIR, AND MOST HONOURABLE COLLEAGUE,—I beg to inform you, Sir, that I have just received from my beloved countrymen of Egypt a dozen letters, which I shall publish in my Arab paper to-morrow, all of which describe to me the dreadful state of the miserable valley of the Nile, whom Pharaoh has reduced to the utmost beggary by his tyrannical taxes. But were I to give you a free translation of the above-mentioned epistles I fear they would occupy many a column of your highly-credited paper, every line of which is reputed precious in Egypt, as it is consecrated to a just cause, viz., the demasking of the treacherous acts of our cruel Viceroy, and the awful sufferings of his helpless subjects. I shall, therefore, give you a summary of these letters for your information, hoping it will interest your English readers, and give them a just idea of the incredible ruin and desolation in which Ismail has plunged both Egypt and the Egyptians.

Thanking you sincerely, in the name of my countrymen and mine, for your pleading our cause,

I remain, dear Sir,

Your most humble Servant,

THE EDITOR OF "ABOU NADDARA," PARIS.

1. "The Moudir of the Province of Damanhoor, Behera, having learned that the new Ministry had taken into consideration the several complaints of the inhabitants of that district, and was about to destitute him, summoned the chief peasants, and by force collected from them the enormous sum of twenty thousand pounds, which he in person gave to the Khedive, and thus the decision of the Ministry had no effect.

2. "The Governor of Fakazik is collecting the taxes of all the year 1879 by torturing the poor inhabitants; and as their sold pro-

perty is not sufficient to pay the impositions he exacts, he is compelling them to undersign bills of exchange for the remainder, which he sells to bankers and merchants for half the value, in order to get money.

3. "Ibrahim Effendy Hamdy, the tax-collector in Cairo, has increased last week the taxes which were fixed at two hundred piastres to three hundred—that is, the two English sovereigns to three—and is employing the most barbarical means to obtain them; thus our prisons are full of ragged and half-starving people.

4. "The Governor of Minia, in Upper Egypt, after having reduced by his robbery that fertile part of the country into a real desert, has filled it with a band of the dismissed officers, who ill-treat the poor inhabitants, and deprive them even of their daily bread, and dishonour their wives and daughters; and in case the poor husbands and fathers complain, they are denounced as partisans of Prince Halim, and thus transported.

5. "The Province of Kalyoubya is infested with brigands; they attacked a property of Hossein Pasha Abousbaa, and plundered it, killing both farmers and guardians, without being pursued by the Government.

6. "The Province of Damanhoor Behera is likewise infested with highwaymen, associated secretly with the Government; they fell upon one of the largest properties of the late Abdalla Pasha Arnasoty, brought away all the cattle, and murdered the poor peasants who opposed them.

7. "Omar Pasha Lutfy, the son of the celebrated courtesan Nagiafe, came to Tanta, together with the cruel Shahin and Slaker Pasha, and collected from the chief peasants a large sum of money as a friendly loan to the Khedive, being in distress, and sold the office of Moudir to many of them for the sum of five hundred pounds each, and that of Wekil (agent) for two hundred pounds. Thus the newly appointed people endeavour to get from the penniless inhabitants the price of their offices.

8. "The Khedive, in spite of his two new ministers, Sherif and Raghel, appointed Ayoub Pasha as minister of the Daira Bala-dija, of Cairo. Thus man is an old soldier, brought up in the tyrannical school of Pharaoh; he was for some years the scourge of Soudan and the partner of the slave

traders. He is now busy day and night in flogging to death the poor population of the capital in order to raise large sums of money to pay, 'according to him,' the one million and a half pounds which the Sultan exacts from the Khedive for saving Egypt from the English invasion, for which purpose Tallaat Pasha was sent to Constantinople.

9. "The Khedive is threatening the rich people of Cairo with enlisting their sons, and sending them to fight in Soudan, unless they pay their ransom. He is thus filling his subterraneous treasures with money.

10. "The barbarity of Omar Pasha Lutfy and his officers in Upper Egypt has no example, even in the most savage parts of interior Africa. The peasants who cannot pay the demands of this ferocious messenger of the Viceroy are hanged on their palm trees, after suffering unspeakable torture."

#### NOTES FROM ZANZIBAR.

LETTERS from Zanzibar up to the 5th inst. describe everything as quiet in that quarter. The station had been visited by the French senior naval officer in the steamer *Fabert*. Lord William Beresford and Mr. Archibald Forbes were at the island, and Mr. Stanley, accompanied by M. Dutalis, a Belgian officer, had arrived in the *Albion*, and had had an interview with the Sultan, to whom they were introduced by the United States consul. As far as appears at present, Mr. Stanley is to act as guide and interpreter to the new expedition under the patronage of the King of the Belgians, of which M. Dutalis is to be the chief. What their plan is has not yet transpired. Some believe that Mr. Stanley intends, in the first place, to proceed and examine the rivers on the east coast, possibly the Lufigi, the Dana, and Juba. Others see reason to think that he will proceed to the Congo, which is to be his principal sphere of operations, as soon as he has secured men to accompany him, for which purpose he has gone to the opposite coast. As regards the interior, some additional information had been received about the murder of Mr. Penrose, of the Church Missionary Society; but it is a most difficult matter to arrive at the truth in such cases. At present the various bodies of missionaries and explorers are at Unyanyembe. A special envoy from the Go-

vernor of the Hijâz had reached Zanzibar, charged with delivering to his Highness the Sayyid Barghash the decorations of the Majidiyyah and Othmaniyyah, both of the first class, together with the diplomas signed by the Sultan of the Ottomans. More recently he received through the new Belgian expedition an autograph letter from the King of the Belgians, together with his Majesty's portrait set in diamonds and a magnificent Remington gun. His Majesty has spontaneously recognised Dr. Kirk's valuable services "in the cause of the civilisation of Africa and his efforts to stop the slave trade" by sending him an autograph letter, together with a valuable present. It appears that the King had intended to send him the order of a commander; but, finding that according to the rules of the service Dr. Kirk could not accept it, he sent him a gold casket with his cipher set in diamonds upon it. It is reported that the natives in the interior are themselves making a branch road from the so-called Mackinnon road between the coast and the northern extremity of Lake Nyassa.

#### ZANZIBAR.

DR. KIRK, H.M. Consul-General and Political Resident at Zanzibar, has received a graceful acknowledgment of his services in the suppression of the slave-trade from the King of the Belgians, who takes a warm and practical interest in this question.

The King, in a flattering autograph letter (conveyed to Dr. Kirk by M. Dutalis, a lieutenant in the Belgian army, who is *en route* to reinforce the Belgian expedition in the interior of Africa), states that "the immense service you have rendered by your incessant activity in the noble cause of the abolition of slavery, in the success of which I am so deeply interested, made me desirous of sending you the Cross of the Commander of my Order. As the rules of the English service prevent me doing this, I beg you to accept a snuff-box, with my monogram. I am, &c.,

"LEOPOLD."

The box, which is of exquisite workmanship, has a lid of filigree gold work on blue enamel, with the King's initials and crown in diamonds, and is all set about with diamonds.



## MUSCAT.

THE following is taken from the *Times of India* :—

"His Highness Syed Turki, Sultan of Muscat, hearing that two natives of India were being held in slavery at Rostak, in the interior of Oman, sent to the Arab chief who rules in that part, and insisted that the slaves should be brought in and given up to the British Political Agent. Unfortunately one of the slaves, a woman, died on the way, having been ill for some time previous. The other, a boy about thirteen years old, is being sent to Bombay. According to his own account, he would appear to be of Hindu parentage, and he states that he was sold in Hyderabad, about two years ago, to the Arab who carried him into Oman. The importation of Indian slaves into Southern Arabia has been carried on for many ages, and the traffic is believed to have ceased only with the suppression of piracy by the Indian Navy. In the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries it is known from European writers that the Muscat Arabs systematically raided the western coasts of India, and carried off large numbers of women and children into captivity, and they were then, no doubt, only continuing a practice of great antiquity. There is still a distinct section (though a small one) of the population of Oman, known as descendants of Kutchis, who had been brought as slaves from that province. Such slavery is now only occasionally possible, as great vigilance is employed to prevent it. His Highness Syed Turki has received from the Political Agent an expression of the satisfaction felt by Government at his prompt action in aid of British subjects."

## FRENCH RESEARCH IN AFRICA.

News has been received by the French Geographical Society of M. de Sémellé, an officer of infantry, who was sent about a twelvemonth ago upon a mission for tracing the course of the Benoné, one of the tributaries of the Niger and that of the Châri, a broad river which flows into Lake Tshâar, and the country upon the banks of which has never been explored. The voyage was to have been further pursued in the direction of the inland lakes and lofty snow-capped

mountains in the centre of Africa as far as the coast of the Indian Ocean, either at Monbasa or Maliadi. M. de Sémellé would in this case have traversed about 450 miles of the least known and most interesting part of Africa. He was unable, however, to carry out the whole of his programme, and he had to limit himself to following for about 300 miles the course of the Niger, from Onitcha to Boussa, where the river ceases to be navigable, whence he re-ascended the banks of the Benoné, from the point at which it flows into the Niger as far as Okeri. After having visited in this region districts which no European had ever travelled through, he was stopped for want of supplies, and is now on his way back to France, bringing a letter from the Emperor of Nupé, who formally undertakes to allow the French to establish trading stations upon his territory, and to accord settlers his protection. Lieutenant de Sémellé has already obtained from him a very valuable concession at Bida, the capital of the empire, and another at the confluence of the Niger and of the Benoné, at which latter place he has already established a station and an observatory.

## PORTUGAL AND ENGLAND IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

*Lisbon, May 17.*

THE estimates of the Ministry of the Colonies were under discussion to-day in the Chamber of Deputies. One of the members having given expression to the misgivings entertained by some persons in Portugal in regard to the colonial policy of England, Senhor d'Andrade Corvo, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, took the opportunity to make a comprehensive statement, in the course of which he took pains to explain the real meaning of the phrase "co-operation with England," a position which, he repeated, had always been warmly supported by him in reference to the colonial policy of the kingdom. He said :— "The word 'co-operation' is quite plain; it does not mean British domination in our possessions. It signifies a mutual agreement to make efforts for the civilisation of barbarous peoples and the development of the riches to be found in their country. In this

respect all civilising efforts are useful, and we stretch forth a hand to England as we did before to battle with slavery. We feel no jealousy of the efforts made by others to civilise the population bordering upon Portugal's vast possessions, for those possessions will derive the benefit. We have received renewed assurances of our possession of Delagoa Bay, one of the gates of Africa. We do not close but open it rather to European civilisation. It is Portugal that opens the door."

#### SLAVE-TRADE TREATY WITH PORTUGAL.

WE read the following in the *Standard* newspaper of June 4th:—

"No time has been lost in acting upon the new South African Slave-Trade Treaty entered into between Great Britain and Portugal, orders having been given for her Majesty's ship *Spartan* to proceed from Zanzibar to Mozambique, to confer and co-operate with the Portuguese authorities with the view to the suppression of the slave traffic from the interior to the coast. Lieutenant O'Neill, R.N., who has had much experience in the traffic by sea, has also proceeded to Mozambique to take up his appointment as British Consul."

We fear we cannot largely credit this display of zeal, while the British Government still allows Turkey to flaunt her flag on the slave dhows, conferring full immunity on the piratical traffic on the Red Sea and East African coast.

#### ONE OF THE MANY CURSES OF THE SLAVE-TRADE.

(Extract from the *Journal of the Rev. J. B. Thomson, of the London Missionary Society*).

"THIS road is closed to waggons for years to come. We had quantities of tsetse-fly every day from Ugogo till we came here, and Mirambo says his country is full of it, and one has only to look at his cattle to see the truth of this statement. I do not see the remotest hope of using vehicles on this road until the whole country is thickly peopled. Long ago there was no fly in Mirambo's country. There were a thick

population and many cattle, but there has been so much fighting among them that the people are all scattered and destroyed, and since then the fly has come and there are now very few cattle."

#### NORTH WEST AFRICA.

OUR friend Mr. Mackenzie has returned from his second trading voyage to North West Africa. He writes us that, as before, he found every possible obstacle was thrown in his way by the Spanish authorities at the Canary Islands; the imposition of quarantine proving ever the most ready and effective design for crushing an unwelcome commercial enterprise. He says:—

"They are most anxious to prevent me carrying out my project. They do not like the English obtaining a footing so near these Islands. The Spanish Government talked for a long time of making a settlement on the opposite coast of Africa, but the natives say that they would not permit them to do this on any account. The jealousy of the Spanish Government went so far on this occasion that an order had been issued by the Madrid Government to the Canary authorities requesting them not to give me any aid or assistance, but rather to thwart my operations. This order was sent to all the Islands.

"It appears that the Moorish Minister called on the Spanish Minister in Morocco, calling his attention to my work at Cape Juby, and pointing out that I was carrying out my operations in the Sultan's dominions, and requesting him to do all he could to prevent the accomplishment of this object. The Sultan of Morocco is as anxious as the Spanish Government to thwart my undertaking. The former justly fears that the trade of Soudan, which at present comes to the Moorish ports, will go to Cape Juby. Four years ago Lord Derby wrote to the British Minister in Morocco, requesting him to ask the Sultan if Cape Juby was in his dominions. The reply to this pointed out that His Majesty's dominions did not extend to Cape Juby, and that he would not be accountable for the lives or property of any one landing at that place. We left the Canary Islands on the 31st of March, and reached Cape Juby on the 1st of April.

"On the 10th, his Highness Sheikh Mohammed Bairook came down. He was accompanied by several chiefs; he seemed delighted to see us; he assured me that if I made a station at Cape Juby the whole trade of Soudan and the countries south of the Atlas would come to trade. The people informed me that his authority extends from Cape Juby to Timbuctoo. He is a man about seventy years of age, very intelligent, and most anxious to have friendly and commercial relations with the English. On the 19th, Sheikh Mohammed Bairook signed a charter of concession and terms of agreement, by which he ceded to me the port at Cape Juby, which is now to be known as Port Victoria, with a strip of land extending from Cape Juby in the north to Stafford Point in the south, for a settlement. He has agreed that the place should be governed according to English laws. He will appoint a Governor to reside at this port for governing the place. While we stayed at Cape Juby I was grieved to see that they brought down slaves for sale. I informed them that in England all were free; that our laws did not recognise slavery of any kind. I hope when the Cape Juby Station is established that the slave-trade will disappear. I am also most anxious that no spirits should be introduced into this settlement at any time; at present the natives detest it.

"We left Cape Juby for England on the 30th, and arrived in this country on the 12th of May. During the whole time we were absent we experienced bad weather almost every day."

#### LIBERIA.

WE have received from Mr. Edward S. Morris, of Liberia, a circular in which he gives an outline of his proposed educational work in that country. As the intentions of Mr. Morris are excellent, and as one means of benefiting Africa, we cordially wish the undertaking success. The following extract from a letter addressed by him to the Liberian minister in London, will be of interest to our readers:—

"I have had in my possession, as you know, for several years, on the St. Paul's River, in Liberia, twenty miles from the sea, 800 acres of the most fertile land, and

it has been my desire from the outset of my acquisition of that tract of land to make it a very nursery of industrial as well as literary education, not only for the Liberian youth, but for the

#### SONS OF NATIVE AFRICAN CHIEFS,

who will in due course inherit their fathers' official position; so that, when these educated sons assume authority over their tribes, they can and will with one sweep of the pen abolish every heathen custom, cast aside their idols, and worship only at the footstool of our common Father. These proposed schoolhouses should also receive and teach the native girls from the bush. The children of Liberia's future citizens, the thousands of freed men of America now looking to your Republic as their natural and happy home, will also be welcomed to them. These schoolhouses can be multiplied from one to one hundred, and I have matured such a plan, based upon work, system, and prayer, as must secure a successful operation. The general superintendent of the schools should not only be a man of letters—a negro bent on the elevation of his race—but a Christian gentleman; ONE who can bring the sons of chiefs to the schoolhouse, and delight in training them as the future men of Africa; ONE whose heart is for the advancement of all Africa into the paths of Christianity and civilisation; ONE who practically believes in our great Standard-bearer, and can tell of His holy example and precepts as contained in the FOUR GOSPELS OF THE NEW TESTAMENT."

Mr. Morris's address is 20, Cazenove Road, Stamford Hill, London; and Joseph Gurney Barclay, Esq., and George Williams, Esq., are the Treasurers of the Fund now being raised.

#### THE LATE JAMES PEEK, ESQ.

WE are sorry to announce the death of the late James Peek, of Watcombe, near Torquay.

He was one of the most liberal contributors to the Anti-Slavery Society, and at his decease bequeathed to it a legacy of £200.

By his death the slave and the degraded and oppressed of every description have lost a most warm and sympathising friend.



DR.		INCOME AND EXPENDITURE, 1877.		CR.	
		£	s. d.		£ s. d.
To Balance at Bankers ...	...	338	19 8	By Salaries ...	473 19 3
„ „ on Deposit ...	...	500	0 0	„ Rent (City Lands) ...	150 0 0
„ Special Donations ...	...	631	1 9	„ Advertising, Books, Parliamen- tary Papers, &c. ...	87 3 9
„ Ordinary Subscriptions ...	...	199	12 6	„ <i>Anti-Slavery Reporter</i> : Print- ing, Paper, &c. ...	236 12 10
„ Rents ...	...	223	0 10	„ Payments and Grants for Spe- cial Agencies and Services ...	154 15 7
„ Interest on Stock ...	...	85	12 10	„ Repairs and Painting, House- keeper, &c. ...	73 0 10
				„ Postage of <i>Reporters</i> , &c., &c. ...	139 13 10
				„ Public Meetings and Sundries ...	35 11 5
				„ Rates and Taxes ...	74 10 1
				„ Balance at Bankers ...	553 0 0
		<u>£1,978</u>	<u>7 7</u>		<u>£1,978 7 7</u>

DR.		INCOME AND EXPENDITURE, 1878.		CR.	
		£	s. d.		£ s. d.
To Balance at Bank ...	...	553	0 0	By Salaries ...	491 12 0
„ Advance from Bankers on Stock ...	...	500	0 0	„ Grant to late Secretary on Re- tirement ...	150 0 0
„ Subscriptions and Donations (ordinary) ...	...	176	3 3	„ Paid for Sundry Agencies ...	22 3 5
„ Rents from Tenants ...	...	196	0 0	„ Rent to City Lands Commission ...	150 0 0
„ Interest on Stock ...	...	85	12 9	„ Postage of <i>Reporter</i> , Parliamen- tary Papers, &c. ...	125 12 5
„ Balance of Expenses Returned ...	...	20	14 10	„ <i>Anti-Slavery Reporter</i> : Print- ing, Paper, Books, &c. ...	162 5 11
„ Income Tax Returned £4 ...	...	3	0	„ House Expenses and small repairs ...	37 19 1
„ Sundry ...	...	0	5 6	„ Rent and Taxes ...	71 4 9
		4	8 6	„ Law Expenses ...	5 1 10
„ Sale of Furniture ...	...	14	17 6	„ Interest on Advance by Bankers ...	8 0 3
„ Received from the "Friends' Fund," for Deputation to Ber- lin, and other special objects ...	...	240	0 0	„ Special Expenditure, ex "Friends' Fund," per Contra—	
				„ Balance due on "Un- continent Perdu" £10 ...	0 0
				„ Service in Egypt ...	5 0 0
				„ Deputation and at- tendance at the Ber- lin Congress ...	161 18 8
					<u>176 18 8</u>
				„ Balance at Bank ...	389 18 6
		<u>£1,790</u>	<u>16 10</u>		<u>£1,790 16 10</u>

It will be seen by these accounts how largely the Society is dependent upon donations specially applied for. It was on this ground mainly that the Committee inserted in a recent number of the *Reporter* an appeal to those friends of the cause who are about to make a final disposition of their property that they should "remember them that are in bonds."

### MR. LOWELL ON A SPANISH BULL FIGHT.

We do not know from what period of Spanish history these brutal exhibitions took their rise. We take them to be of the many fruits of that deep national corruption engendered by the Spanish Conquest in the New World, and its career of extermination slavery and blood, which inflicted on the mother country its [merited] Nemesis in social and political degradation.

We are indebted to Mr. Lowell, at present the United States Minister at Madrid, for a graphic description, in a despatch to Mr. Evarts, of the festivities on the day of the king's wedding, from which we extract the following:—

"On Friday took place the great bull fight, at which every inhabitant of Madrid, and all foreigners commorant (*sic*) therein, deemed it a natural right to be present. . . . I attended officially as a matter of duty, and escaped early. It was my first bull fight, and will be my last. To me it was a shocking and brutalising spectacle, in which all my sympathies were on the side of the bull. As I came out I was nearly ridden down by a mounted guard, owing to my want of any official badge. For the moment I almost wished myself the representative of Liberia."

### SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS RECEIVED SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

(All Orders and Cheques to be made payable to the Treasurer, WILLIAM ALLEN, Esq.)

Allen, M. and L., Liskeard	(sub.)	£0	5	0
Angier, F. J., London	...	1	1	0
Birmingham Ladies' Negroes' Friend Society	... (don.)	10	0	0
Blyth, E. L. J., Edinburgh	...	5	0	0
Camps, H., Bristol	...	2	2	0
Chalkey, H., Tottenham	... (sub.)	0	10	6
Edwards, Miss, Denmark Hill	...	2	1	0
Elliott, J., Liskeard	...	0	10	6
Elliott, M., Liskeard	...	0	10	6
Fox, S. C., Falmouth	...	1	1	0
Fung, Yee, Chinese Embassy	...	0	10	0
Glaisyer, J. H., Brighton	...	0	10	0
Hicks, C., Stanstead	...	0	16	0
Isaac, J. C., Liskeard	...	0	5	0
Joseland, G., Worcester	...	0	10	0
Marriage, J., Holloway	... (don.)	1	0	0
Procter, J. R., North Shields	(sub.)	0	10	0
Shaw, Major-General, Aberdeen	...	0	10	0
Taylor, A. and E., Tottenham	...	0	10	6
Veale, J., St. Austell	...	0	10	0
Warton, N. H., Sydenham	...	1	1	0
Willis, Dr., Sutherland Gardens	...	0	10	0
Wilson, T., Thornton, near Craven	... (don.)	2	2	0
Wright, Rev. W., Norwood	... (sub.)	1	1	0

DONATIONS and SUBSCRIPTIONS for THE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY will be received by WILLIAM ALLEN, Esq., Treasurer, 27, New Broad Street, E.C., or by the Hon. Secretaries.

Subscribers for the "REPORTER" should kindly send Post-Office Orders to WILLIAM ALLEN, Esq., payable at the General Post Office, E.C.

### SUGGESTED FORM OF BEQUEST TO THE SOCIETY.

"I give to the TREASURER for the time being, or to the person for the time being acting as such, of THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY, and whose receipt I direct shall be a sufficient discharge for the same, the sum of £                      sterling [free of Legacy Duty], to be applied for the general purposes of the said Society, to be fully paid out of such part of my personal estate as is legally applicable to such purpose."